

MESOPOTAMIA GOES TO NEW ARAB STATE

Churchill Announces Policy of Restoring Old Glory and Culture of the Race.

BAGDAD WILL BE CAPITAL

Palestine a Grave Problem—With Arabs Alarmed Jews Will Get Full Control.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—Great Britain's new policy of replacing the existing provisional native government of Mesopotamia by the creation of an Arab State, which should be built up around Baghdad and revive the old glory and culture of the Arab race, was announced by the House of Commons today by Winston Spencer Churchill, Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Churchill declared that this was a clear policy definitely chosen and agreed to within the whole Arabian peninsula, and he indicated the belief that Emir Faisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, would be elected head of the new State. Faisal has already left Mecca for Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill's speech dealt with middle Eastern affairs and his visit to Cairo. He contended that a policy of appeasement and friendship alone was compatible with the British pledges, and it accepted by the Arab people it was the best possible solution that could be reached.

There were no primary or directly strategic interests concerning India to justify British retention of Mesopotamia, Mr. Churchill continued. India could better be defended on its strategic frontier. The British policy was to reduce its burdens, while discharging its obligations by creating a Government which would be a friend of Great Britain and might also be a friend of France. An Arab army would be created for the defence of the new State.

Next October he hoped to reduce the British occupying army to twelve battalions, and when the new State was created to withdraw all the British forces and enter into treaty relations with the new State.

Mr. Churchill announced that the Kurds were not anxious to come under an Arab State; hence Kurdistan would still be administered by a British commissioner, but he hoped it would eventually join the new State.

Turning to Palestine, he admitted that this was a grave problem than Mesopotamia, but much smaller in a military sense. The Arabs feared they would be swamped in a few years by Jewish immigration from Central Europe and Russia and that the Jews would gain absolute control of Palestine. He declared, however, that these figures were quite illusory. No Jews would be brought in beyond the number that could be provided for by the development of the country's resources.

It was only by securing a real and lasting peace with Turkey that the prospect he held out of substantial abatement of the charges falling upon both countries in the middle East could be realized. In a detailed statement of the military position in Mesopotamia he showed that with the reductions already effected the total expenditure for the current year would be \$35,000,000, but he hoped that next year the normal expenditure in both Palestine and Mesopotamia would not exceed \$10,000,000.

U. S. WILL NOT JOIN MANDATE CONFERENCE

No Invitation of League Will Be Accepted.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 14.

The United States will accept no invitation whether officially or unofficially extended to participate in the consideration of the distribution of mandates, of the establishment of the character of the mandates by the League of Nations. That was made clear in Washington today, although the position of the United States Government is so well known that clarification was unnecessary.

The desire on the part of the League of Nations to have the United States

Japan Would Allow U. S. Control of Own Yap Cable

LONDON, June 14.—Reuters learns that while fully maintaining her rights as mandatory over certain Pacific islands, Japan is ready to agree to the United States exercising complete control over the American cables traversing the island of Yap to Menado and to Guam, and hopes that this plan will be acceptable to Washington. Japan considers that as her mandate is one of the provisions of the Versailles treaty no special island or mandate can be selected as an exception without altering the treaty itself, and that therefore internationalization is out of the question.

participate in the league's action on mandates is regarded here as the last expiring effort on the part of the league to inveigle this Government into a programme which would prolong the league's life.

It is not believed here that the Allied Powers were involved in the decision to juggle the memory of United States officials on the invitation to participate in the decisions of the league on mandates, which has been pigeon holed since March 4.

This Government has decided to participate in the activities of the Allied Supreme Council, the Council of Ambassadors and the Reparation Commission. It is the position of the State Department that action on mandates rests with the allied and associated Powers and this Government is the associated Power.

ENGINEERING STRIKE FEARED IN ENGLAND

Negotiations Between Employers and Unions Fail.

LONDON, June 14.—Negotiations between the Engineering Employers Federation and the trade union representatives on the proposed wage reductions have broken down. National stoppage is threatened Thursday, when the employers' notice reducing wages becomes operative. More than 1,500,000 men are affected.

(With 600,000 cotton spinners out, in addition to 700,000 coal miners and many thousands more in smaller industries, the strike of the engineering trades would increase the numbers of idle workers to more than 4,000,000.)

The stoppage of work in the engineering trades threatens to be a protracted one. The men were willing to accept a wage reduction provided the employers were willing to withdraw their demand for the abolition of the 12½ per cent bonus granted the men by Winston Spencer Churchill as Secretary of War during the world war. The employers refuse to agree to this. It is expected that the ballot will be taken during the cessation of work and that the men will reject the proposals of the employers.

BERLIN AND PARIS UNITE ON REPARATION PLAN

Scheme of Reconstruction Agreed To, Germany Reports.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Government has decided to keep secret until Monday next results of the conference held in Wiesbaden by M. Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, on reparations.

An official statement issued today said that a programme for reconstruction of the devastated areas of France was reached by the two Ministers, carrying with it an agreement in principle as to labor and financial settlement.

LADDERS CLIMBING DOWN.

Manufacturers Lower Prices, Yet Can't Sell Them.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 14.—C. G. Applegren, Dubuque, secretary of the Association of Ladder Manufacturers, in convention here today, said:

"In 1917 our prices were much higher than they are now, but now we can't sell anything. Rope ladders, fire ladders, step ladders, slide ladders are being stored up instead of being sold."

NEW SLACKER LIST SHOWS 5 VETERANS

Of 105 Names Reported by Two Boards Here Few Can Be Located.

Of 105 names reported by Draft Boards 159 and 73 for Manhattan and Brooklyn among the Government's latest slacker lists, investigation revealed that at least five were declared to have served, two were exempted and one received no answer to his questionnaire.

Of the remainder, thirty-four had moved and sixty-three were unknown. This is attributed to the fact that many of the addresses given were hotels and boarding houses, and in some instances buildings that had been torn down to make way for business structures.

Edward West, 130 West Thirtieth street, enlisted in the Fifteenth Infantry, New York National Guard, in November, 1917, which served in France at the 359th, and was honorably discharged in July, 1919, when the regiment returned, according to John H. Dorsey, janitor at that address. Dorsey said that West was a winner of the Croix de Guerre, and defended him vigorously when told that he had been enumerated in yesterday's list.

Tracy Thompson, 130 West Thirtieth street, was also said by Dorsey to have enlisted in the Fifteenth Infantry, and to have been discharged after the close of the war. Dorsey declared that Thompson was anxious to go and had expressed his desire to "get in line." He was also listed yesterday.

Eugene L. Grubbs, 134 West Thirtieth street, was declared by several young men in the neighborhood to have been in the United States Marine Corps and to have been stationed in Panama during the war. He was discharged in the fall of 1919, they declared, and was seen in uniform on several occasions.

George Ahearn, 151 West Thirty-third street, was declared to have been a member of the Twenty-third Infantry, Second Division, and as such participated in several engagements in France. A tenant at the West Thirty-third street address said that she thought he had been wounded, but she did not know the extent of his injuries.

Norbert Carroll, 100 East Thirtieth street, Manhattan, was believed to have been Private Carroll of the Seventy-first Regiment Signal Corps, who served with it throughout the war and was honorably discharged. The address of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was given on the slacker list and inquiry developed among men found there.

Ernest Meadows, 193 Madison avenue, who was listed as a slacker on yesterday's list, proved to be Capt. Ernest Meadows of the Red Cross, who went to Italy in 1917 and served on the Italian, Serbian and French fronts, according to papers shown last night. He refused to agree to this. It is expected that the ballot will be taken during the cessation of work and that the men will reject the proposals of the employers.

John G. Hess, Jr., of 248 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, was stationed in the Philippines as secretary of the Manila Electrical Company when the war broke out and forwarded his questionnaire to the Brooklyn board, he declared last night. When informed that it had not been received, he sent another, but the certificate was signed before it arrived, Mr. Hess said.

James Hart, 157 West Thirty-first street, Manhattan, was said to have been exempted for reason of physical disability, according to members of his family. His brother, Harry, served in the Twenty-seventh Division during the war.

John King, 55 Stagg street, Brooklyn, declared last night that he had received deferred classification because he was married. He was another name officially posted on the list.

EMERY MADE HEAD OF AMERICAN LEGION

Major, Who Was Vice-President, Succeeds Col. Galbraith, Killed in Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—John G. Emery of Grand Rapids was unanimously elected national commander of the American Legion by the national executive committee today.

He succeeded Col. Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., who was killed in an automobile accident here Thursday.

Thomas J. Manderson of Hartford was elected vice-commander, succeeding Mr. Emery in that position. The other candidate for the place was William Q. Seltz of Chicago.

In his first statement as head of the organization, issued here to-night, Mr. Emery said:

"If I were asked to state in a few words what I believe to be the greatest service the American Legion has rendered our country I would say that it has been the carrying out by the legion of the mandate of its constitution, which has instilled in the hearts of former service men and women a sense of individual obligation to community, State and nation."

"With the national relaxation from our tremendous efforts there came a real danger from an excess of interest in private and personal affairs and a corresponding diminution of interest in public affairs on the part of the average citizen. The first aim of the American Legion was to meet this danger by rekindling and continuing the citizen's interest in his community, his State and his country."

"The American Legion will continue its fight for the wounded and disabled until every man who gave his health and strength in the service of his country is adequately and generously provided for. The claims of these men have precedence over all other considerations of the American Legion."

"With the legislation basically necessary for the relief of the physically disabled passed by Congress, the American Legion will address its full energies to the task of helping those financially disabled by reason of the physically or naval service. The adjusted compensation bill now before the Congress represents the payment of a just and acknowledged obligation the country owes to those who have served it. It is a debt acknowledged by the people wherever the matter has been the subject of popular vote. It is a debt the American Legion, with every resource at its command, will work to have repaid by action of the present Congress."

GRAND RAPIDS, June 14.—Major John G. Emery, named commander of the American Legion to succeed Col. Galbraith, saw much of the fighting in which the American troops participated in the world war.

Major Emery entered the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan August 27, 1917. After finishing the course he was commissioned a captain of infantry and sent to France with the first group of Americans. He was assigned at once to the railway transportation office at Blois, France, and remained there until February 20, 1918. Later he attended the first corps school at Gondrecourt until March 24, when he took charge of Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, First Brigade, First Division.

He participated in all the major actions with his regiment in 1918, at Cantigny in April, May and June; at St. Mihiel in September, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in September and October. He was commissioned a major of infantry August 30, 1918.

On October 5, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne drive, Major Emery was wounded in the left arm and was invalided home, being discharged at Camp Custer.

REBELS IN SILESIA HALT ALLIES' WORK

Refuse to Withdraw, Blocking Plan to Reestablish Order.

BERLIN, June 14.—A semi-official despatch from Oppeln says the Interallied Commission has suspended operations for the reestablishment of order in Upper Silesia owing to the refusal of the self-defence troops to withdraw from the districts they are holding.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—The failure of Great Britain and France to agree upon a policy as to the expulsion of the Polish and German insurgents from Upper Silesia is considered likely here to result in a renewal of pressure by Great Britain for the immediate assembling of the Supreme Council.

It is pointed out in official circles that Great Britain agreed to a postponement of the meeting at the suggestion of France that order should be restored before the Council met to consider the drawing of the Silesian boundary line. The reported hesitancy of France, however, to act against the Polish insurgents, who are regarded by Great Britain as the aggressors, is said to be considered as not assisting a declaration of policy by the Supreme Council.

In diplomatic circles it is declared the situation has become more serious during the last few days and the Allies were acting at cross purposes despite the fact that the Poles are being pushed back at several points.

POLISH INSURGENTS KILL BOSTON TRAVELLER

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 14.—Louis Snyder of Boston was beaten to death by Polish insurgents near Myslowitz, Upper Silesia, on May 29, according to Karl Born, a Hamburg machinist, who escaped from that region a week ago and arrived here today.

Snyder showed the rebels an American passport, according to the story told by Born and explained that he was not interested in the Silesian conflict, but the leader of the Polish squad struck him over the head with the butt of a gun and others joined in the attack. They left his body lying on the ground, according to Born.

Born, who said he also was mistreated, travelled for two days with the American attempting to escape from the insurgent area. He said he did not know what business Snyder was in.

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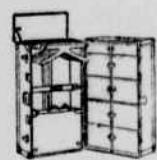


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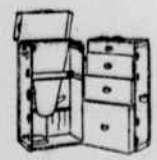
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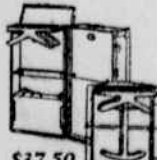
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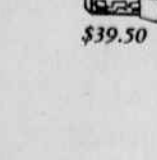
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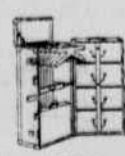
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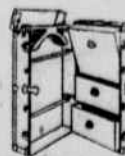
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